



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from ordinary rocks and stones." It is evidently the conviction of the author that many people are enough interested in minerals to study them, but who find the usual text book either too elaborate or too limited in scope to meet their needs. In this he is probably right, and most trained mineralogists would concede this point. On the other hand, no book can be expected wholly to take the place of a laboratory training, of some experience with minerals themselves, and of a little guidance from a competent instructor. The standards of tests and characters are all difficult to fix from descriptions alone. The best that can be hoped for is that fewer and less glaring blunders will be made if some simple guide is carefully followed.

Mr. Moor's book contains a varied lot of sound information, which, if mastered, would tend to more correct identifications and interpretations than the untrained collector would otherwise reach. There are sections on prospecting, on rock classification, on ore deposits, non-metalliferous deposits, the conditions under which mineral deposits occur, and on mining and processes of handling and treating ores. The greater part of the book, however, is devoted to the recognition of minerals and to a descriptive list of the metals and non-metals, giving their occurrence and mineral representatives with a few suggestions of methods of testing.

The physical appearance, such as luster and color, is made the basis of preliminary grouping. Probably this color grouping is as serviceable as any that could be devised for the intended use, although it has the disadvantage of throwing many very unlike minerals together, after which the succession of mineral descriptions is relied upon for further identification. One cannot help wishing that the physical character basis of subdivision had been carried a step further in order to simplify the process. Many of the descriptions are too brief and seem inadequate for such use. This is especially noticeable in the cases of some of the commonest and most abundant minerals. Such minerals as hornblende and augite and olivine are not listed at all in the determinative scheme. The feldspars are so briefly described that it is doubtful whether any untrained observer would identify them by these methods. An identification scheme ought to be more complete.

The book will be found useful. It contains a more varied lot of information than is usually included in a single volume on minerals, and the matter is presented in a style well suited to its purpose.

CHARLES P. BERKEY,
Columbia University.

Bibliotheca Geographica. Jahresbibliographie der gesamten Geographischen Literatur. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Bearbeitet von Otto Baschin. Band XV, Jahrgang 1906. xvi and 535 pp. and index to authors. W. H. Köhl, Berlin, 1910.

Dr. Baschin continues to render good service to geographers by the annual issue of this work, which involves enormous labor. We get a vivid idea of the great literary productivity in the geographical field, when we examine this large book in small type devoted to the titles of books, papers and maps. The methodical classification of material and the index to authors make it convenient to find any publication of geographical value relating to any part of the world or produced by any competent geographical writer.